



WASHINGTON PLACE

Across the street from the State Capitol on Beretania Street is Washington Place, home to many of Hawai'i's governors. Queen Lili'uokalani also lived in this home. The structure was built in 1846 by a wealthy trader named Captain John Dominis. In 1848, Washington Place was named after George Washington by Anthony TenEyck, American Commissioner, and the name was approved by King Kamehameha III. In an effort to return Washington Place to the people of Hawai'i, a second structure was built with private funds in 2001. The Governor's new residence is a 5000-square foot home on the same plot of land as Washington Place. The original Washington Place will be turned into a museum for visitors wishing to learn more about the history of the state.

Sources:

http://www.hawaii.gov/gov/washington_place. The History of Washington Place, by Robert Colfax Lydecker.

For links and further information, please see our website: <http://www.hawaii.gov/hidocs/>

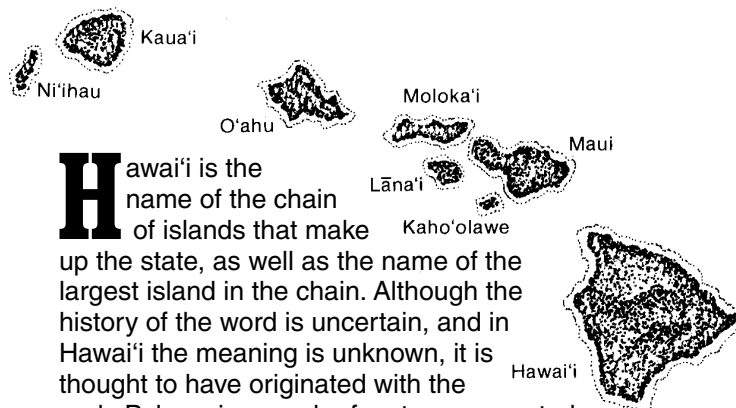


Hawaii & Pacific Section



Hawai'i State Public Library System
HSPLS About Hawai'i
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About Hawai'i



Hawai'i is the name of the chain of islands that make up the state, as well as the name of the largest island in the chain. Although the history of the word is uncertain, and in Hawai'i the meaning is unknown, it is thought to have originated with the early Polynesians and refers to an ancestral homeland.

SANDWICH ISLANDS

The British explorer Captain James Cook named the islands he encountered after the Earl of Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty; however, as early as 1818, King Kamehameha I is reported to have protested, stating that each island should be called by its own name and the entire group referred to as the "Islands of the King of Hawai'i". "Sandwich Islands" continued to be used unofficially for many years, but its use in official communication gradually became obsolete after 1844.

HONOLULU

Honolulu, located on the island of O'ahu, is the capital of Hawai'i. Honolulu variously translates as "fair haven," "quiet harbor," "sheltered harbor or bay."

WAIKIKI

The name of world-famous Waikiki Beach in Honolulu translates as "spouting water." "Wai" means "water" and "kiki" means to "spurt or spout."

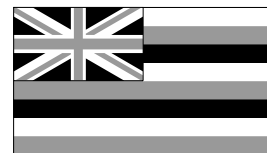
STATE NICKNAME

"The Aloha State" was designated as the official "popular" name for the State of Hawai'i by Joint Resolution 1, 30th Territorial Legislature, April 23, 1959. "Aloha" is a common greeting which has many meanings, including hello, goodbye, love, compassion.

INSIGNIA

STATE FLAG

The design of the state flag was created prior to 1816 for King Kamehameha I. It has served as the flag of the Kingdom, Republic, Territory and State of Hawai'i. It consists of eight horizontal stripes (representing the eight islands) that are alternately white, red, and blue, beginning at the top, with the British Union Jack in the upper left corner. The Union Jack might have been included out of consideration for Vancouver who gave the islands



their first flag when King Kamehameha I placed the islands under the protection of Great Britain. The state constitution makes it the official state flag.

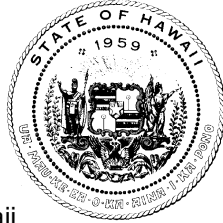
GOVERNOR'S FLAG

The flag is divided horizontally into two equal sections - the upper half blue and the lower half red. The center contains the word "HAWAII" in white. "HAWAII" is surrounded by eight equi-distant white stars that represent the eight islands of the Hawaiian group. The flag originally was designed by the adjutant general for the Governor of the Territory. As the flag of the territorial governor, it had "T H" in the center.



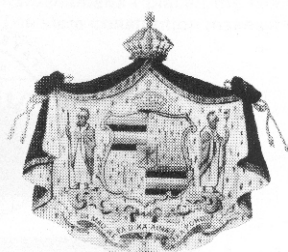
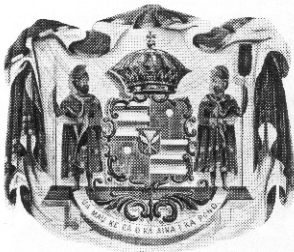
STATE SEAL

The great seal was designated officially by Act 272 of the 1959 Territorial Legislature and is based on the territorial seal. It is circular and between the outer lines are the words: "State of Hawaii Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono." The year "1959," just within the circle, signifies the date that the state government was organized. The heraldic shield in the center has a figure of King Kamehameha I on the right side and the Goddess of Liberty, who is holding the Hawaiian flag, on the left side. Below the shield is a phoenix, surrounded by taro leaves, banana foliage and sprays of maidenhair fern. With color added, the seal becomes the state coat of arms.



SEAL, TERRITORY AND REPUBLIC

The Great Seal of the Territory of Hawai'i was the same as the seal of the state, except that it had "Territory of Hawaii" at the top and "1900" (the year that the territorial government officially was organized) within the circle. The seal of the republic had "Republic of Hawaii" at the top and "MDCCCXCIV" within the circle. The year "1894" signified the date that the republic was established.



COAT OF ARMS AND SEAL, KINGDOM OF HAWAII

The coat of arms of the kingdom was adopted in May, 1845. As designed originally, it was quartered, with the stripes of the national banner in the first and fourth quarters and the pūlo'ulo'u (tabu ball and stick) in the second and third. At the center was the ancient triangular flag of Hawaiian chiefs, with two spears crossed. Both the pūlo'ulo'u and the flag on crossed spears were used to indicate tabu and a

KAHO'OLawe

Nickname: none

Color: Gray

Flower: Hinahina

(Native heliotrope)



Sources:

Neal, Marie C. In Gardens of Hawaii. Hon., HI: Bishop Museum Press, 1965. p.xvi.

Joint Resolution 1, Session Laws of Hawaii, 1923.

Hawai'i Revised Statutes, 1993.

Atlas of Hawai'i, 3rd edition, 1998.

CAPITALS

Honolulu has been the capital city of the Hawaiian Islands since February, 1845, when King Kamehameha III made it his permanent residence. Before this, Kailua, in the Kona district of Hawai'i, and Lahaina, Maui, as well as Honolulu, had been the residences of the rulers. King Kamehameha I and King Kamehameha II resided primarily in Kailua. King Kamehameha III lived primarily in Lahaina before 1845, and it was there that the Legislature and Supreme Court met between 1840 and 1844. A resolution of the Privy Council on August 30, 1850, officially declared Honolulu a city and the capital of the Hawaiian Islands. The constitution designates Honolulu as the capital of the state.



STATE CAPITOL

The Hawai'i State Capitol, located on Beretania Street and the Hotel Street Mall, houses the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the State Legislature. It was designed by Belt, Lemmon and Lo and John Carl Wernecke and Associates and dedicated in 1969.

Until then, the seat of government was at 'Iolani Palace, built by King Kalākaua in 1882 and used as his official residence. Queen Lili'uokalani also ruled from 'Iolani Palace. The Provisional Government, established on January 17, 1893, took possession of the building and officially designated it as the Executive Building on June 3, 1893. The name "'Iolani Palace" was restored in 1935.

ISLAND SYMBOLS

Islands are listed in order of size from largest to smallest. Island nicknames are unofficial and are taken from Atlas of Hawai'i.

HAWAI'I

Nickname: The Orchid Isle;
The Big Island
Color: Red
Flower: Pua Lehua



MAUI

Nickname: The Valley Isle
Color: Pink
Flower: Lokelani (Small rose)



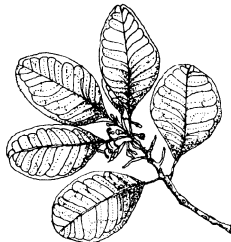
O'AHU

Nickname: The Gathering Place
Color: Yellow
Flower: 'Ilima



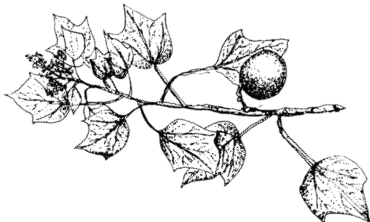
KAUA'I

Nickname: The Garden Isle
Color: Purple
Flower: Mokihana (Fruit capsule of small native tree of the citrus family)



MOLOKA'I

Nickname: The Friendly Isle
Color: Silvery Green
Flower: Kukui (Candlenut tree)



LĀNA'I

Nickname: The Private Isle
Color: Orange
Flower: Kauna'oa (Native dodder)



NI'HAU

Nickname: The Forbidden Isle
Color: White
Emblem: Pūpū (Small shells)



place of refuge. Over this central design was a crown. On each side was the figure of a chief in a feather cloak and a helmet. The one on the left, bearing a spear, was Kamanawa and the one on the right, with a kähili (feather standard), was Kame'eiamoku. These figures, facing inward, are believed to represent the warrior twins who supported King Kamehameha I in his endeavors to unite the islands. Below was the motto of the kingdom, Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono. Later representations show a feather cape as background. During King Kalākaua's reign, several changes were made: the two figures were faced out rather than in; a Maltese cross was added over the crown and the cross of an undetermined order below the motto; the feather cape became an ermine cape; and the second crown was added over all. There is no evidence that these changes were ever approved officially; however, they appear in the coat of arms used by both King Kalākaua and Queen Lili'uokalani on official palace invitations and on the 1883 coins.

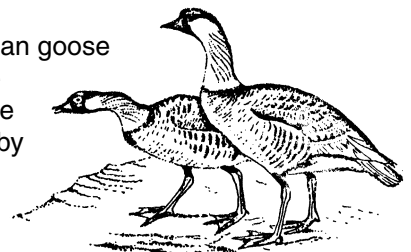
STATE MOTTO

Ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono. This motto was given to the kingdom by King Kamehameha III at the time that sovereignty and the flag were restored by the British in 1843. It was made the official motto of the State of Hawai'i by Joint Resolution 4, 30th Territorial Legislature, May 1, 1959. The official translation is "The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness."

STATE BIRD

The nēnē or Hawaiian goose was adopted as the bird to symbolize the Territory of Hawai'i by House Concurrent Resolution 52, 29th Territorial Legislature, May 7, 1957.

By Act 178, Session Laws of Hawaii 1988, the Nēnē was "established and designated as the official bird of the State."



STATE GEM

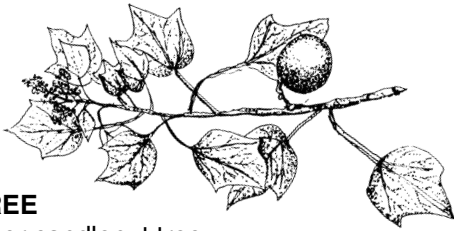
Act 9, Session Laws of Hawaii 1987, states, "The black coral is established and designated as the official gem of the State."

STATE MARINE MAMMAL

The humpback whale was designated the official marine mammal of the State by Act 110, Session Laws of Hawai'i 1979.

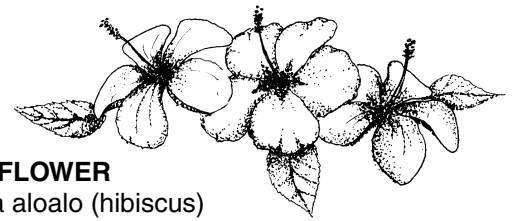
STATE TEAM SPORT

Hawai'i's state team sport is outrigger canoe paddling, which was established by Act 219, Session Laws of Hawai'i 1986.



STATE TREE

The kukui or candlenut tree was designated as the official state tree by Joint Resolution 3, 30th Territorial Legislature, May 1, 1959. The coconut palm or niu had been the official tree of the Territory of Hawai'i, having been so designated by proclamation of Governor Lawrence Judd on March 17, 1930.



STATE FLOWER

The pua aloalo (hibiscus) was designated as the flower emblem of Hawai'i by Joint Resolution 1 of the 1923 Territorial Legislature. It continues as the official flower of the State of Hawai'i, since all territorial laws continue in force. The act did not specify any particular color, but referred to it as an indigenous blossom, having a variety of color and form. At the same time, official flowers and colors were established for each of the islands. The question of an official color for the state flower was taken care of through the passage of Act 177, Session Laws of Hawai'i 1988, which reads: "The native yellow hibiscus (*Hibiscus brackenridgei* A. Gray), also known as the Pua Aloalo or Ma'o-hauhele, is established and designated as the official flower of the State."

HAWAI'I PONO'I

THE STATE ANTHEM

Words by King Kalākaua
Music by Prof. H. Berger

cresc.

Ha-wai-'i po-no-'i Nā-nā i kou mō-'i Ka-la-ni A-li-'i, ke A-li-'i.
Ha-wai-'i's own true sons Be loy-al to your chief Your country's liege and lord The A-li-i.

cresc.

CHORUS

p Ma-ku-a la-ni e *f* Ka-me-ha-me-ha e *p* Na kau-a e pa-le *f* Me ka i-he. he.
Fath-er a-bove us all Ka-me-ha-me-ha e Who guard-ed in the war With his sp-ear. ear.

p *f* *p* *f* *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *trem.* *trem.*